We have received files of The Deseret News to June 27, three weeks later than our previous advices. The papers contain no important news in addition to our elegraphic dispatches from St. Louis on Monday. With regard to the plague of grasshoppers, full details are given. At Great Sait Lake City, at the last dates, the grasshoppers fitled the sky for three miles deep, or as far as they could be seen without the aid of telescopes, and somewhat resembling a snow-storm, which latter would have been very acceptable to the outh of the city were visited with another legion of the third planting of young corn. Letters from differ-ent parts of Utah County state that fresh arrivals contrive to destroy the young crops nearly as fast as they appear. A bug, heretofore unnoticed by the farmers,

is doing considerable damage among the potatoes. Nine-tenths of the wheat crop are destroyed at Fillnore. Chalk Creek very low, fresh recruits of grace

The grasshoppers have destroyed all the grain at Parsgoonah, nine-tenths at Parowan; all the wheat at Fort Johnson, and about one tenth of the grain at

The grasshoppers increase in destructiveness as they

In addition to this, within a few days lintick's band of Utes are becoming very saucy and troublesome at Provo, turning their herses into the fields to eat up what little the insects had not destroyed, and endeav

Letters to President Brigham Young state that tized in San Juan.

Daniel Spencer was in London on the 2d of March,

'the light and intelligence of the Roly Spirit." The correspondent of The St. Louis Republican

The correspondent of The St. Louis Republican gives son e particulars of Judge Shaver's death:

The Hon. L. Shaver, one of the United States Judges of this Territory, was found dead in his bed yesterday, at 1 P. M. He had long been in miserable health, could not sleep at night, and his custom was to sit up till near morning and sleep till noon. When discovered, he presented the appearance of a person in a natural sleep, with eyes and mouth closed at d no distortion of features or limbs; from which it is inferred that he unconsciously expired while calmly sleeping.

By confining himself to his official duties and pursuing an independent course, Judge Shaver commanded the respect and confidence of these people, and his death is sincerely regretted by all who knew the many good qualities that show conspicuously in him.

As a jurist, his equal has never been in this Territory. "Requiescat in pace."

As a lurist, his equal has heve been must be the 'Requisesat in pace.'
His remains were this morning removed to the Council-House, where a calogy was delivered by Chief-Justice Kinney, a funeral sermon by Mr. Orson Pratt, and an appropriate and most beautiful prayer effered up to the Throne of Grace by Governor Young.
His funeral took place at 3 P. M., and every respect was shown to his memory and to the office he failed.

NEW-LEBANON AND THE SHAKERS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

"common law, four things are to be discerned and con"sidered:
"1. What was the common law before the making of the Act?
"2. What was the mi-chief and defect against which the common law did not provide?
"3. What remedy the Farliament hat resolved and appointed to care the disease of the Commonweaith?
"The true reason of the remesy. And it was held to be the duty of the Judges at all terms to make such construction as should suppress the mischief and advance the remedy, putting down all subtle inventions and evidence for continuance of the makerief, et pro private consende, and adding force and life to the cue and remedy according to the true intent of the makers of it pro benephibles." (3, Reperts 7)
Surely we are not called upon to reverse these admirable rules for the construction and interpretation of

ACTRESSES WHO MARRIED LORDS.—The first per-

be doubted that if the traine in intolerating inquot was entirely sur-pressed their number would be greatly diministed.

It is enough to uphold this law that its tendency is to prevent the public evils against which it is directed, and to promote the public benefits which it is directed, and to promote the public benefits which it is designed to reach. It is not difficult, by ignoring the whele object and purpose of the law, to make out a very plansible care of legislative encroachment upon private rights. But this is not a just or fair mode of considering it. The great enes of public policy which it was intended to subserve are clearly within the scope of legislative competency. The public evils which it was intended to suppress are the most formidable to the peace and welfare of society which those who make or administer the laws are called upon to encounter. Assuming that the Legislature have acted in good faith, that they have not wantonly and unnecessarily invaded private rights under the mere pretense of preventing public evils, I think the question whether the public benefits are of greater weight or importance than the individual losses which will result from the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating fluors as a beverage, is one of legislative discretion, and with which the Judiciary has no concern. It was for the Legislature to determine to what extent it was necessary to interfere with private rights in order to accomplish the great ends of public policy which they had in view; to array on the one side the serious loss of property and derangement of business which must ensee from the passage of this law, and on the other the appalling statistics of intemperance, pauperism and crime, and then determine whether the public necessity was sufficiently urgent to justify the individual wrong.

But it is further claimed that the defendant should

But it is further claimed that the defendant should be discharged from custody.

2. Because it does not appear, from the complaint under which he was arrested and convicted, that he sold liquor which was not imported. That, by the true construction of the exception at the close of the first section of the act, the unrestricted sale of all imported liquor is permitted. The language of this exception is as follows: "This section shall cot apply to liquor, "the right to sell which in this State is given by any law "to treaty of the United States." It is said that as the right to sell which in this State is given by any law or treaty of the United States. It is said, that as this clause occurs in a penal statute, and is part of the definition of the offense which it is the intention of the law to prohibit and punish, it must be strictly construed. This may be so; but a literal construction of the clause will render it entirely nugatory. The rights of those whose interests are protected by the exception forbid such a construction. There is no law or ireaty of the United States by which the right to sell any description of liquor is given directly or indirectly. The right to sell liquor or other property is not given by any law of the United States or the State of New York. It exists as a necessary incident to the right of property, independently of any positive law. It has been held by the Courts of the United States that the right to sell liquor of a certain description and in a certain condition, is secured by the operation of certain laws of the United States against any restraint of the right of sale by State legislation. That is to in a certain condition, is secured by the operation of certain laws of the United States against any restraint of the right of sale by State legislation. That is to say, when the act of Congress authorizes the importation of liquer, the right of the importer to sell it results as a necessary incident to the right to import, and is secured to him against any interference on the part of the State Legislature by the paramount authority of Congress. The question then is, what description of liquor is it the right, to sell which, not with standing any prohibition by the laws of this State, is derived from or secured by the act of Congress? It is imported liquor, in the casks or packages in which it was imported. The exception from the prohibition is exactly coextensive with the right to sell secured by the act of Congress; and the exception was plainly and soiely intended to avoid a condict between the State and Federal laws. Any other construction would be so totally at variance with the whole spirit, scope and intention of the entire law as in my judgment to be utterly inadmissible.

The rules by which the sages of the law have ever been guided in seeking for the intertion of the Legislature, are maxims of sound interpretation, which have here accumulated by the experience, and ratided by

been guided in seeking for the interior of the Legislature, are maxims of sound interpretation, which have been accumulated by the experience, and ratifed by the wisdom of ages. (Ploween's Rep., 205.)

The resolutions of the Barons of the Exchequer in Heyden's case were the following: "For the sure and "true interpretation of all statutes in general, be they "peral or beneficial, restrictive or enlarging of the "common law, four things are to be discerned and contributions of the second contributions

statutes, and so to construction and interpretation of statutes, and so to construct this act as will certainly and clearly advance the mischief which it was intended to suppress, and suppress the remedy which it was in-tended to advance.

It is further claimed that the defendant is entitled to

tended to advance.

It is further claimed that the defendant is entitled to his discharge.

3. Because the proceedings against him were in violation of law and void. I can perceive no substantial error in these proceedings down to the time when the defendant was brought before the County Judge upon the warrant issued by that magistrate for his arrest.

He then demanded that his examination should be taken, and offered bail for his appearance at the next Court of Sessions of Dutchess County. This was refused, and he was therefore tried and convicted before a Court of Special Session held by said County Judge on refusing an examination or to take half for the appearance of the defendant, I think the County Judge committed an error which was fatal to the validity of all the subsequent proceedings against the defendant. The examination of the defendant should have been taken by the County Judge; and if upon the examination of the whole matter it appeared either that no offense had been committed, or that there was no probable cause for charging the defendant therewith, he should have been discharged. If there was probable cause to believe the defendant guilty bail should have been taken if offered by the defen lant for his appearance at the next Court having cognizance of the offense. (2 R. S., 708, 709, 710.)

A Court of Special Session is one of limited jurisdiction, deriving all its power from the Statute. It could only acquire jurisdiction over the person of the offendant upon his request to be tried before it, or his omission for twenty four hours after being required to do so to give ball for his appearance according to law.

2 R. S. 711, 712.)

I think the conviction of the defendant was void, and does not authorize his detention in custody.

ACTERSES WHO MARRIED LORDS.—The first person among "the gentry who chose a wife from the stage was Martin Folkes, the antiquary, a man of fortune, who about the year 1783 married Lucretia Bradshaw, the representative of Farquhar's heroines. A cotemporary writer styles her "one of the greatest and "most promising gean of her time," and assigns her "prudent and exemplary conduct" as the attraction which won the learned antiquary. The next actress whose bushand moved in an elevated rank was Anastasia Robinson, the singer. The great Lord Peterborough, the hero of the Spanish war—the friend of Pope and Swift, publicly acknowledged Aoastasia as his counters in 1735. In four years after the Lady Henrietta Herbert, daughter of James, first Earl of Waldegrave, and widow of Lord Edward Herbert, bestowed her hand on James Beard, the performer. Subsequently, about the middle of the eighteenth century, Lavinia Bestwick, the original "Polly Peacham," became Duchess of Bolism. The next on record was Miss Linley's marriage to Sheridan, one of the most romantic episodes in theatical unions: and before the eighteenth century closed, Elizabeth Farren, a perfect gentle-woman, became counters of the proudest earl in England, the representative of the illustrious Stanleys. She was Lord Derby's second wife, and mother of the present Countess of Wilton. In 1807 the beautiful Miss Searle was married to Robert Heathcote, Eaq. brother of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart.; and in the rame year Louiss Brunton to the late Earl of Cravan. Her son is now Earl Craven, and her niece, Mrs. Yates, still exhibits the dramatic genius of the Brunton family. "The Beggar's Opers" again conferred a coronet. Mary Catharine Bolton's "Polly Peacham" captivated Lord Thurlow. She was married to his lordship in 1813. In more recent times the most fascinating of our actresses, Miss O'Neill, wedded Sir William Wrenham Beecher, Bart. Miss Foote the Earl of Harrington; Miss Stephens the Earl of Esser; and Miss Mellon, then Mrs. Coutts, the Duke of St. Alban's. [Burke

vent intemperance, pauperism and crime. Surely these are proper subjects of legislation. A law siming at the prevention of these evils by regulating, and to a certain extent prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor, has long existed as one of the police regulations of the State. The present law assumes that the former law has been found insufficient to accomplish the ends for which it was designed. That the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquor having failed to supprese intemperance, pauperism and crime, and the jublic evils flowing therefrom, it has become necessary to try what virue there is in prohibition.

Whether the law can be carried into effect, whether the wrole result will not be a mere legislative ensement of prohibition without the power of enforcing it practically, whether the evils at which the law is pointed will not be as gravated instead of suppressed are matters addressed solely to the discretion of the Government has no concern.

The objects of the law are matters in which the

Government has no concern.

The objects of the law are matters in which the whole community are interested. Deschards, paupers and criminals are funders upon the public, enemies to the peace, welfare and happiness of society. Can it be doubted that if the traffic is intoxicating liquor was entirely suppressed their number would be greatly diministed.

It is seen to unback this law that its to done in

GEORGE H. PURSER, CHARLES D. MEAD, J. W. BOUCK,

New York Daily Tribune.

SUPREME COURT.

ROCKWELL J .- The defendant has been convicted

Judge of Dutchess County, of having sold intoxicating iquer in violation of the act for the prevention of intemperance, paujerism and crime, passed April 9, charged from custody.

1. Because so much of the said act as prohibits the

rale of intexicating liquor is void. That such prohibition is an unauthorized invasion of private rights, and a violation of the fundamental law.

are so in their primary and strictest sense, such as would belong to their persons merely in a state of nature, and which every man is entitled to enjoy, whether out of society or in it."—1 Blackstone's Com. 123.

ture, and which every man is entitled to enjoy, whether out of society or in it."—I Blackstone's Com. 123. But while these rights are better protected, they are not as entirely absolute under Government as in a state of nature. They are subservient to such measures as become necessary for the preservation of the Government, its defense against external or internal enemies, or the promotion of the best interests of the whole community. For the protection of the Government against external danger, individuals may be compelled to enter the military service, and to subject and expose themselves to the hardships and perils of war. For the protection of society against the consequences of crimes offenders may be deprived of liberty, property or life. Lunatics who become dangerous to others may be imprisoned. Persons sick of cootagious diseases may be removed to and placed in he-pitals. Property may be taken from individuals in the form of taxes, and applied toward the support of the Government and its institutions. In short, Government is not to be restrained in the exercise of its legitimate powers, which are essential to the public welfare, because the single of individuals will be injuriously

ment and its institutions. In short, Government is not to be restrained in the exercise of its legitimate powers, which are essential to the public welfare, because the rights of individuals will be injuriously affected thereby.

In cases where private property is directly and specifically taken for the public use, compensation must be made to the owner. But cases are constantly occurring where individuals are subjected to great and runous losses of property through the operation of public measures and laws; but these lesses being merely consequential and incidental to the exercise of the legitimate powers of the Legislature, the individual iojury is not the subject of legal redress. Individual iose frequently results from the grading of streets, the construction of canals, bridges, ferries, railroads, and eimiliar improvements; but if the law-making power in the exercise of its legitimate discretion decides that such improvements are conductive to the public good, no individuals whose injuries are consequential merely will be permitted to arrest the action of the Government, or will even be entitled to compensation for the injury which he may sustain. Radeliff's Executors vs. The Mayor, & c., of Brooklyn. 4 Constock's Reports, 195.

We may assume for the purposes of this case, at least, that the Legislature of a Free State is not compensation to pass a tyramical law; that is, one which restrains the natural rights of individuals for any other purpose than to advance some public good or to repress some public evil. The distinction between laws which

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of MOST IMPORTANT to the LADIES -N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New Tork, notice is hereby green to all persons having address against JEREMIAH LOUISBERT, late of the City of New York, decembed, to present the same with venchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward A. Fraser, No. 373 Broome-et, in the City of New Tork, on or before the eighteenth day of February sext—Dated New-York, the statementh day of Anguet, 1875.

BELEN S. LOUNSBFEY, Administrator, au 16 IswfmTh.

Dr. GEISSKER'S celebrated MENSTRUAL FILLS have been long and whicely hnewn as most wonderful in their effects being prepared with great scientific skill, designed for femilies only, and to reach the various irregularities and suppressions of nature. They act like a charm, so sently and mild y, and yet is invariably effectionally, as well as a countrie as a preventive. In the Fennie Hospitals in Vienna, Pasis, and derlin, they have entirely separed the use of all other remedies; because where a cure is attainable by medicinal spenders they are carried bis if not vocabed for by industriable testimony, in numerous metances producing regularity of nature after all home had seen absoluted. SUPREME COURT.-In the matter of the ap-

Ofeanse and purify the system at this season of the year with this celebrated medicine. It will imprive the appendix strengthen the digestion and soon restore a healthy and vigorous carculation that will remove all predisposition to sudden epidemical attacks. Price \$1 per bettle, or six bottles first Prepared and sold by A. B. A. D. SANDS, Druggiets, No. 100 Fulton st. Sold also by druggiets generally.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate
of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE. W. HALL, late of the City
of New-York, Tuilor, deceased, to present the same, with vouckers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of E. Ketchum, No.
'9 Nassauet., in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh
day of February next. Dated New-York, the 6th day of August,

of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS M. STONIER, into of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Baker, Esg., No. 1 Franklin square, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of November next. Dated New York, the 2lst day of May, 1836.

INCHESTIGATION OF THE STANDON Executors.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the setate of WALLIS PARKER, atte of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of N. A. Chedsey, No. 6 City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, con or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of Anguet, 1855. PHEBE ANN PARKER, Administratrix, and lawsmith. N. A. CHEDSEY, Attorney.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of N FURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all peres having claims against JOSIAH C. COMBS, late of the yof New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouch thereof, to the subscriber, at office of M. M. Freeman & Co., 56 South-st, in the City of New York, on or before the 33d yof October next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of April, 10.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HEINRICH CARL LUDWIG SCHAPER, late of the city of Hamburg, deceased, to present the same, with youchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 55 Williamst, in the city of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next. Dated, New York, the 2th day of September next. day of February, 1856.

JAMES G. KING.

ARCH. ORACIE KING, 1 H. C. L. Schaper.

mhl lawemTh'

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MADDEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store, No. 56; Bowery-et., in the city of New-York, on or before the sixth day of September next.—Bated New-York, the third day of March, 1855. [m8 lawemTh] NORMAN COOK, Executor.

AND LAWGETH WM. C. VAN COLT, Proctor.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY of CATTA—
RAUGUS.—MILLEN T. HILL against JOHN A. CRANE,
—To the above ramed Defendant: You are birely summoned to answer the complaint of the above named plaintiff and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at
Gowanda, Catarangus County, N. Y., within twenty days after
the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service;
and if said defendant fail to answer said complaint, as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment againet said defendant
for two hundred and eixty-five dollars and forty seven cents,
with interest thereon, from the 9th day of September, 1804, besides costs. And you will take notice that the complaint is this
action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Cattar sugne County
on the 6th day of August, 185%.

C. C. TORRANCE, Plaintiff Antorney.
Gowands, Cattarangus Co. N. Y.

Sublawein The

Gewands, Cattaragus Co., N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—County of Otsego—
TECMAS MESSENGER and HARRY MILES, ble wife, et al.—Summon for Relief.—To Mary Miles, wife of Archibaid Miles?
You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action which was field in the office of the complaint in this action which was field in the office of the Clerk of Otsego County in Cooperstewn, on the 30th July, 1805, and to serve a copy of your answer to the sail complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 182 Broad any New York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fall to answer the said complaint within the time afforcasid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief de manded in the complaint.

SUPPEME COUNTY City and Contract August 2000.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-New Stork—SAMUEL WINTERTON against JOHN JOHN; SON and ANNA, his wife—To Defindants: You are here-by summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office. No. 28 Beckman.st., in said city, within Dwenty days after the service of this summons on you. subscribers at their office, No. 18 Beckmarks, which to been you, after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated July 31, 1850.

STEVENS & HOXIE, Flaintiff's Att's, and lawfer

and lawfow STEVENS & HOXIE, Flaintiff's Att's.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of NewYork—ZIBA H. KITCHEN, WILLIAM MONTROSS
and AARON P. WILCOX against JACOB F. REEMER.—
Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.) To
JACOB F. REEMER: You are hereby summoned and required
to answer the compaint in this action, which has been file in
the Office of the Clerx of the City and County of New York, at
his office, in the City wither City and County of New York, at
his office, in the City Hall of said city, on the 18th day of July,
1855 and to serve a copy of your answer to the said con polation on
the subscribers at their office, No. 62 Merchante Exchange, in
said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons
on you, exchanive of the day of such service; and if you fail to
answer the said complaint within the time storesaid, the plaintiffs
will take judgment for the sum of fifteen han fred doubtars, with
interest from the nitesteenth day of October, one thousand eight
hundred and fully-three, besides the costs of this action.—Dated
July 18, 1855.

[5] Hawford COURT —SAMUEL LEEDS act

SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL LEEDS agt DIOSEPH FINSTEIN—Summons.—For Relief (Countet Ser.) To JOSEPH EINSTEIN—defendant, You are increased in the control of the counter ser. To JOSEPH EINSTEIN, defendant, You are increased and required to answer the complete to in the decision, which is fined in the office of the Clerk of the City and Country of New-York this eighteenth day of July, 1855, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the earlier couplaint on the subscribers, at our office No. 122 Broadway, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this seammon on your enclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment for three hundred and righty-one deliangand six cents, and increast from the first day of April, 1855.—Inteed July 18, 1855.

PEET a NICHOLS, Plaintiff Attrys.

this suit. Dated August 2 1800.
this suit. Dated August 2 1800.
and lawfur I ISAAC ARDERSON, Figurials Attorney.

LIQUOR PROHIBITION.

JUDGE ROCKWELL'S OPINION.

THE LAW CONSTITUTIONAL!

The People, &c., vs. Philip Berberich.—T. C. Campell and J. Thempson for People; J. F. Barnard and H. A. Nelson for defendant.

before a Court of Special Sessions held by the County 1855. It is claimed that the defendant should be dis

It is clear that under every free Government there are certain fundamental and inherent rights belonging to individuals which are not solely dependent upon the will of the Legislature; and it is unnecessary to examine the written Constitution of the State to accertain whether they are expressly shielded by that instrument from Legislative encroachment. The rights of personal security, or personal liberty, and private property, do not depend upon the Constitution for their existence. They existed before the Constitution was made or the Government was organized. These are what are termed the absolute rights of individuals, which belong to them independently of all Government, and which all Governments, that derive their powers from the consent of the governed, were instituted to protect. They are defined as follows: "By the sbeolute rights of individuals we mean those which are so in their primary and strictest sense, such as It is clear that under every free Government there

petent to pass a tyramical law; that is, one which restrains the natural rights of individuals for any other purpose than to advance some public good or to repress some public evil. The distinction between laws which are tyramical because they unnecessarily infringeupon the absolute rights of individuals, and those which are consistent with civil liberty, although in restraint of natural liberty, is very clearly pointed out by Blackstone, as follows:

"Political or civil liberty, which is that of a member of society, is no other than natural liberty, so far restrained by human laws land no further) as is necessary and expedient for the general advantage of the public. Hence we may collect that the law which restrains a man from doing mischiof to the follow-citives, though it diminishes the astural, increase the civil liberty of mankind, but that every waition and consider ceremint of the will of the subject, whether practiced by a monarch, a noth ity, or a popular assembly, is a caree of tyramy; nay, that even laws themselves, if they regularle and constrain our conduct in matters of more indifference, without any good end in view, are requisitions destructive of liberty; whereas if any public solvantage can arise from observing such precepts, the central of ear private inclinations in one or two particular points will conduce to preserve our general freedom in others of more importance by supporting that state of society which alone can secure our independence. "It Blackstone's Com., 125.)

There is no doubt that a great number of individuals will sustain serious loss of property and derans ement of business through the operation of het prohibitory feature of the law in question. But this consideration is not decisive of the question of legislative competency. The question still remains: Was the passage of the act an exercise of the legitimate discretion and power of the Legislaturs founded upon considerations of public policy, tending to promote the morals, the health and safety of the community, or

considerations of public policy, tending to promote the morals, the health and safety of the community, or was it a mere wanton and unnecessary invasion of the private rights of individuals!

Any interference with the right of property is not the primary object of this law. Its object is to pre-

UTAH.

hoppers hatching on the benches. The fields of Nephi City look like a seat of desolation.

Cedar City; the grain at Harmony is uninjured.

In places the crickets are now coming to the aid of the grasshoppers, and being much the largest, require more at a meal, which has a tendency to discourage further efforts; but the people are carefully watching the movements of the depredators, destroying them, laying new plans for their destruction, and taking advantage of such localities as they have vacated.

increase in size, and, beside their allies, the crickets, the locusts are reported as hatching out quite numerously at the eastern base of the west monutains. Should the three classes of kindred devourers league against the present efforts of resowing and replanting fields and gardens, and destroying them, the crops will not only be very late, but will stand a slim chance of coming to maturity.

oring to drive off and shoot cattle.

Elder P. P. Pratt was in San Francisco, and enjoying good health. Bro. Wm. McBride was to start from California May 1st, with a company of saints bound for Great Salt Lake; brother Reddick N. Allred, who had arrived from the Sandwich Islands, will probably return home in the same company. Since the new year's conference, about 20 persons have been bap-Letters to President H. C. Kimball state that elder

on a visit to that Conference, and enjoying good health and spirits. By the counsel of President F. D. Richards he will tarry in England another year. Elder G. D. Grant writes from Liverpool, Feb. 27,

that his health and spirits were good, and he was bleesed and rejoicing in his mission. He adds that he had heard elder Joseph A. Young preach four times, and that "he spoke by the power of God, being filled with

NEW-LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 17. The spring at New-Lebanon gushes out at the bottem of a large sycamore or plane tree, said to have been planted by our "aboriginal ances-"tors." There is also here a cold water cure establishment under the supervision of Dr. Campbell in full tide of successful operation. This place has seen some honored guests, among which are ex Presidents Martin Van Buren John Tyler, Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, Chas. Dickens, Lafsyette; and, it is said, Louis Phil'ppe, former King of the French, once drauk of the healing waters of this famous spring. One great source of attraction to this place is its contiguity to the families of United Shakers, whose unique and eccentric habits are as much celebrated as the springs. Dickens thus graphically describes their dress and mode

of worship: of worship:

"Their women have the appearance of ghoets more
than of mortals inhabiting this mundane sphere. Attired as they were, old and young slike, with loose
caps and mostly dressed in white, their appearance,
tied under their arms and with no superfluity of clothing, gave them an unearthly appearance. Their grotesque node of worship, singing and dancing, their
military march and step, appear more like sacrilege
than pious devotion to a Sepreme being."

These Shaker families comprise about six hun-

There Shaker families comprise about six hundred members, all ruled by Trustees temporally and Elders spiritually. Their situation is a delightful one, on the south-west side of the mountain, about three hundred feet above the level of the valley below. Their little village is a paragon of neatness;

their fences are always in order and well put

up, and when susceptible of it, handso nely painted. Their buildings are large and convenient, many of them would not discredit Broadway, being five and six stories in hight. One of their barns for storage of farm produce, is said to be the largest barn in the State of New-York. Its size is exceeded by only one barn in the country, and that is the one put up by Mr. Leavitt an Great Barrington, Mass., of which there was a lengthened description in The TRIBUNE last year Those ened description in The Tribune last year These thrifty people own seven thousand acres of land in one body. They cultivate all the horticultural products of the country and many of the rare and finer fruits. I noticed acres of the finest strawberries. They are said to have lately originated a new variety of grape called the "muscadine," which gives promise of being a valuable acquisition to the borticultural world. It is said to make a superior qu'my of light wine. One source of their income and a large portion of it, is from the sale of medicinal properties and qualities from all kinds of plants by the said of steam in vacuum. Their sales of herbs and extracts alone are said to exceed \$100,000 a year. ceed \$100,000 a year.

TREGRAPHIC MATTERS.—We hear a rumor that some tem or i velve capitalists at the North have decided to accept proposals to lease for twenty years with privilege of thirty or more, all the Eastern telegraph lines to Buffalo; all the lines to Washington and the Washington and New-Orleans line. If the arrangement can be consummated, it is said they propose expending about haif a million of dollars in each to put the lines in efficient working order. The Washington and New-Orleans line, it is reported, is to be rebuilt in the most substantial manner, and mostly nader ground in a way lavely discovered, by which New-Orleans and New-York can be in instant communication. We give the rumor as we heard it, not vouching for its correctness, but hoping it may prove true.

[New-Orleans Delta, Aug. 21.

THE FOLLOWING LIST consists of premi-DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & Co., (Impts. & Jobbers 2112 Broadway
Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps,
Buttons, Ladies Bress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles
for Regulate.

wit and invertee Secured at the Company's office.

Passage can be secured at the Company's office.

Preight to New-Orleans 30 cents per cubic foot-received on
Thereday, Aug. 30.

Ehippers will be supplied with blank bills of heding of the
form signed by the Company on application at their office. No
other forms signed, and so bills of lading will be signed after
the hour of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

M. O. ROBERTS. Buttons, Ladies Bress than the Confession of Regalisa.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers) No. 48 John et. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & Co., (Impts. & Manfs.) 22 Warren-st. FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON, the American Lamps and Gas Pixtures.
DIETZ DRO. & Co., (Manufa.)...No. 132 William et., in rear.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN, (line A. B. Allen & Co.) No. 189 and 191 Water et. Artificial Flowers and Feathers, new axies.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholessie Dealers) No. 307

Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the Million.

W. HOWLAND, No. 228 Broadway, I door above Astor House.

Hardware, Cutlery Edge Tools, &c.
THOS. DOUGLASS (Manufacturer and Dealer), No. 5 Platter.

Prom 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount to those who buy to sell sgain. INGERSOLUS, 250 South-st.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, offices 152 E. 27th-st. and 119 Nassan-st. LYONS MANUFACTURING Co., Otic's Improved Faceut; other Rods put up for 61 cents per foot..........No. 7 Gold-st

Paints, Olis, &c.

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & Co..... Nos. 106 and 106 Fulton-rt.

Paper Warehouses.

CYRUS W. FIELD & Co., (Wholesale Deslers) No. 11 Cliff-st.

Watches Je welry and Pancy Goods. PLATT & BROTHER, (Imp. and Manuf.) No. 20 Maiden-lane

Window and Pinte Glass (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BROTHERS, (Imperters) No. 61 Barcley at .*. Any additions to the above List should be brought to the Office of S. M. FETTENGILL & Co., No. 119 Nassau st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

8. M. PETTENGLIL & CO., No. 119 Nassauset., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely-cruisted journals in the United States and Canadas inst they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always heep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

Bounty Land Warrants. A N D W A R R A N T S.—

And sale of LAND WARIANTS

in large, and small quantities,

WARRANTS
in large and small quantities.
OUR PACILITIES
for PURCHASING WARRANTS at first bands are not excelled.
All orders for the Purchase of Varants will be executed at the small commission of ONE COLLAR A PIECE.
Assignments will be most rigidly scrutinized.
N. R. COBS & Go.
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 22 William st., N. Y.
References: Ohio Life and Trust Company. AND-WARRANT OFFICE, No. 63 Wall-st.

I New-York.—The highest market price paid for LAND WARRANTS; and all Warrants sold by me are guaranteed and knewarded by mosil or otherwise upon receipt of remittances.

Land Warrants procured for Suddiers and others entitled to ay Lands, upon application to T. J. COLEMAN, No. 63 Wall-st. LAND WARRANTS-Bought and Sold on the

KIRTLAND & Co., No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court. LAND WARRANTS WANTED by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., Now-York.
Farties wishing to purchase will always find a supply of War-

Insurance Companies.

HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., N. Y., Cash Capital, \$150,000,
with a bandsceme surplus, continues to insure on the most favorsible terms against loss and damage by fire.
R. O. GLOVER, Sec'y.
W. CALLENDER, Prock.

OCEAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 Wall st.—MARINE, FIRE and INLAND NAVIGA-TION and TRANSPORTATION RISKS.—This Company is now fully organized, and will issue Policies on Marine Risks and Risks of Inland Navigation and Transportation, at current sates of premium. Also against Losses, Damage by Fire on Dwelling Houses, Stores, and Merchandles generally. J. VAN BUREN, Secy.

A. EDWARDS, President.

Paper Warehouses. PAPER WAREHOUSE.-J. T. DERRICK-SON & Co., No. 30 Beekman-st., offer for sale on the lowest erms:
Writing Fapers, English, French and American.
News Faper, all sizes, weights and qualities.
Book Paper, all sizes, weights and qualities.
Tissue Paper, sincy colors and white, of the best quality.
Hanging Faper, white and colored, different widths.
Hattern Paper, thin and of the best quality.
Gloth Paper, 36:346 and 40:348.
English Hardware Faper, a large assortment, just arrived.
Steething Paper of the best quality.
Wrapping Faper, Straw, Rag and Manilla.
Tea Paper of different sizes.
Tax Roofing Paper, suitable for roofs in rolls.

Coal, &c. COAL—Red and White Ash, Egg and Stove, de-livered at the lowest market price for cash. L. J. COS-TAR. No. 142 Flizabeth-st., and No. 35 Stanton-st.

C O A L. — My object is Quick Sales and Small Profits, for Cash. I am delivering the best RED and WHITE ASH, well screened, from under cover, at \$5 30 per tun, or in lots ever five tuns at \$5 25. Yards—oor. King and Greenwich sts., 116 Dunne st., 25th-st. and 9th-av. P. CLINTON.

COAL \$5 25 PER TUN—First quality Red or white Ash Schnylkill COAL, egg or stove size, delivered in New York. Williamsburgh, Brooklyn Jersey City, or Hoboten, Apply immediately at the People's Coal and Flour Agency, No. 38 Broadway. Coal by the single tun, or cargoes, extra. Flour \$10 per barrel. No monopoly. DITTSTON COAL for SHIPPING, &c. -Ship-

A pers of Coal to California can be supplied with this superior Coal of all sizes, delivered to vessels in any part of the harbor from canal-boats of 120 tuns hurden.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL Co., cor. Broadway and Wall-st. 400 CORDS of WOOD for SALE-Medium dud size and good length, cut for the subscriber's own use, being more than required for his present supply. Over half is ROCK MAPLE, UAK and other HARD VOOD, of the box quality. It will be delived on his brick yard dock or any other landing at Fishkill, and sold by the cargo for \$4.50 per cord. Apply to

Ocean Steamers, &t.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—PASSAGE \$50.—
GREAT REDUCTION of FARES—New York and California Steamship Line, via Nicaragua Accessory Tunnit Company, of Nicaragua proprietors—through in advance of the main and the shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panessa fever and two miles of dangerous beating in Panasra Bay. Rates of Fare through to San Francisco including Isthmus

Become Cebia.

Steemage.

The gelendid double-congine steamship STAR OF THE WEST 2,500 runs burden, Capt. Turner, will leave pier No. 3 Nout River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for PUNTA ARE-NAS on WEDNESDAY Sept. 5, connecting with the steamship CORTES, 2,000 runs burden, over the Nicaragus Transit route having but I miles of land transportation by first-dissocarriages. For information or passage at the reduced raises apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Sowling green. Letter base made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 64 secuts each.

REDUCED PRICES !- Four hours from Ocean REDUCED PRICES !—Four hours from Ocean to Ocean by Panama Railroad.—Meals furnished to steerage passengers on the Isthmas free !—100 Ba. barrage free.—Through for California vie Panama Railroad.—No Cholera on this route.—The United States Mail Steamship Company instead to dispatch for Aspinwall on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, fend to dispatch for Aspinwall on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, fend to dispatch for Aspinwall on WEDNESDAY Sept. 5, fend to dispatch for Aspinwall on WEDNESDAY Sept. 5, for the control of the control of the Control of the Carenation of Carenation of the Carena

Rai road Co.

The public a. e informed that the P. M. S. S. Co. always have
The public a. e informed that the P. M. S. S. Co. always have
ONE or MORE. EXTRA STRAMERS lying at Panama ready
for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or MaliaFor passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of
the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Watten-st., N. Y.

New-Pork City Business Directory.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY-For BAVARA and NEW ORLEANS. - On MONDAY.

Sept. S. at 1 P. M., from pier fort of Warreners. N. R. the first and favorite Steamsing GRANADA, Copt. S. P. Griffin.

I United States Mail Steamship HERMANN, the Commender, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTH-AMPTON to lend the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

FOR LIVERPOOL—BLACK STAR LINE.—
The splendid new Packet Ship LUCY THOMPSON, Pendleton, Master, for Liverpool, will sail on THURSDAY, August 90, her regular day. She has manupassed accon notations for Cabin, Second Cabin and Sieersge Passengers, who will be supsided with acaded novidens.

dleton, Master, 1989.

30, her regular day. She has unearly Pabin, Second Cabin and Steerage Passenger plied with cooked providens.

PRICE OF PASSAGE. For Passage apply on board, Pier No. 46 East River, or to SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 775 Pearlet.

Exenteione.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS by LONG ISLAND RAILROAD between GREENFORT and SAG HARBOR and NEW-YORK-Fare, Fifty Centa-Leave Brooklyn every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 9 A. M. Leave Greenport every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 10 A. M.

Greamboats and Railroads

Railroad Depot:
LEAVE NEW YORK.
Thursday, Aug. 30... 9 A. M. Thursday, Aug. 30... 4 P. M. Friday, Aug. 31... 10 A. M. Saturcay, Sept. 1... 7 A. M. Saturday, Sept. 1... 11 A. M. Saturday, Sept. 1... 11 A. M. Sanday, Sept. 1... 12 M. Do. for Passgra only \$ P. M. Do. for Passgra. only 3 P. M. Sanday, Sept. 2... 7 A. M. Sanday, Sept. 2... 12 M. ELLAS HAIGHTS SQUAN LINE of STAGES is connected with this Boat. FIVE O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE for TIVE O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUBSON and INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The spice-ild steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave bot of Harrison-st. EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catakill, and Budson and Boston Raliroad, and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittefield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the merning, and sprives in Pittefield in time for breakfast.

[37 breakfast.

[48] HAVILAND, CLARK & Co.

[48] L. R. MELLEN & Co.

1855. DAY BOAT for 1855. at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburgh, Poughteepde, Rhinebeck, Catekill, Hudson, and Coxesokie. Meairerved on board. The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capit. R. B. Cochran, is now making her regular trips to Albany, caving New-York, from foot of Chambers-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M. N. B.—A Baggage-Master will accompany the Steamer such way, to check Baggage free. For particulars, inquire at Newfork and Eric Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

OPPOSITION to RAILROAD MONOPOLY-OPPOSITION to RAILROAD MONOPOLY—
CHANGE of TIME and REDUCTION of FARE, and serry day the same price. FARE ONLY 75 cents to SAG HARBOR, GREENFORT and OBLENT POINT. Passengers ticketed through to Eachtampton, and Southampton for \$1.25. Southold and Bridghampton for \$1. Cornac, 75 cents. Fare is NORTHPORT 50 cents, PORT JEFFERSON 75 cents. On and after JULY 26, 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capain J. Post, Jr., will leave New York from Catharine Market injo on TUESD AY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 A. M., making the shove landings and striving at Sag Harbor at 7 F. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor to MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 A. M., Greenport 9; Orient Point 9:45; Port Jefferson 12 M.; Northport 3 P. M. FREIGHT will be received by an agent or the wharf in New York, Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 16 A. M. antil 7 P. M. For further particulars inquire of E. T. DUDLEY, No. 205 South-st., or of E. P. & C. N. BELLOUS, Re. 352 Water-st., New York.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Tirough Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY Railroad and Steamboat Connections to Chica e. Galens, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all pot South-west West and South-west,
Via SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO, or OSWEGO, is at
No. 173 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Corner of Courtlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

filedical.

LITS, FITS.-If you wish to be cured of Epilepsy for falling sixtness) use DR. HART'S VEOETABLE EXTRACT. It is the only remedy for you. D. W. Stewart, Esq., of the well-known firm of Browning, Stewart & Alien, No. 14 Warren-st, knows the value of this medicine, it having cured his son after all other means had failed. Hundreds of others have also been cured by it. See pamphlet. Single pack age, \$3. Four packages will be sent to the address of any oce in the United States on receipt of \$10. Address Dr. S. HART. No. 30! Broadway, N. Y. For sale by all first-class Druggists throughout the United States.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Distribes, Cholera-Morbus or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous Rheumstiam, Paralysis, Lumosgo, Gout, Neuralgia, Swollen Joints and pains and weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidney, pains around the Liver, Pieuriey, Swellings of the Joints, paine in the How-cis, Hearthurn, and prise of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miseries you suffer to love of miseauer. fer to joys of pleasure. R. R. R. No 2-RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT,

R. R. R. No 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic disease, such as Serofulons and Syphilitic compaints, Consumptive and other affections of the lungs and throat, indurations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eraptive and various diseases of the Skin Dyspopeia.

R. R. R. No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quick—costiveness, indigestion, indammation of the the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint; diseases of the heart, kilneys, bladder; womb difficulties, and all female complaints; all urmary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regalize the complaints; all urmary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a loss of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regalize the complaints; all urmary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a loss of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regalize the complaints; all urmary difficulties, up-stairs, New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY of the AGE!

Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our sommon pasture-weeds, a remedy that cores EVERY KIND of BUMOR from the worst Sergluis down to a common Fingle it has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, both flunder humor. He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all while receivy infles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to care a nurskey-sore mouth.

One to three bottles will care the worst kind of pimples on the

Two or three bottles will clear the system of biles.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of gyotpelas. One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Two buttles are warranted to one ranning of the cars and losches among the hair.

Four or six bottles are warranted to care corrupt and running

One bottle will once soally eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to care the worst case of draworm.

Two on three bottles are warranted to care the most deeperate sace of the unation.

Three to four bottles are warranted to care the most deeperate sace of the unation.

Three to sight bottles will care the worst case of scrofuls.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect care is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nobling looks so unprobable to those who have in vain tred all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that's common weed all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that's common weed all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that's common weed growing on the pessures and along old stone-walls, should care every humor in the system; yet it is should fact. It you have a beamer, it has to start. There are not yours. I pedified over a should it, suiting some cases, but not for nor add, huma nor hale, about it, suiting some cases, but not for nor add, huma nor hale, about it, suiting some cases, but not for nor add, huma nor hale, about it, suiting some cases, but not for nor add, huma nor hale, about it, suiting some cases, but not for nor add, huma nor hale, about it, suiting some cases, but not for nor add, huma nor hale, about it, suiting some cases, but not for nor add, how the effect of it in every case. It has already done some one of the greatheast of health by one bottle.

To those who are ambject to a sick beadache one bottle will law as cure it. It gives great relief in cutarth and channess. Some who have taken it have been contine for year, and have been regulated by it. Where the body is sound it works quite heart of the functions of nature, it will cause very engular feedings, but you must not be nature, it will cause very engular feedings, but you must not be nature, it will cause very engular feedings, but you must not be nature, it will cause very engular feedings, but you must not be nature, it will cause very engular feedings, bu

righty-one solian and at cents, and morest from the first day of April, 1834. – Mred July 18, 1835.

Jyis lawfwTh PEET & NICHOLS, Flains 6's Arrys.

Jyis lawfwTh No 122 Breadway, New-York.

SUPPEME COURT—County of

WARREN N. BENHAM squines MILLARD HAWKINS.

Summons for money. —To MILLARD HAWKINS, Defendant, You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Warren N. Benham, Flaintiff, a copy of which was filed in the Tompine N. Benham, Flaintiff, a copy of which was filed in the Tompine County Clerk's Office, on the 17th day of Anz. 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office in Ibacs in said County, which twenty days sfer the service of libeas in said complaint, as hereby required, the plaintiff will take independ against a serve of the day of service; and if you full to shower said complaint, as hereby required, the plaintiff will take independ against you for two bundred and one dellaw said twenty-five cents, besides costs.

Paintiff Attorney.

OUDPEME COURT—County of Sullivan.—

SUPREME COURT.—County of Sullivan.—
Supreme Court.—County of Sullivan.—
AARON FRAZER. ROBERT M. GRANT and AARON HOAGLAND spainst GEORGE SIMON. The above ammed Defendant, GEORGE SIMON: Six: You are bereby summered to answer the complaint in this action, which was fixed in the Cibice of the Ciert of Sullivan County, at Montiscillo, N. Y., on the record day of Annus. 1355, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office in 15 frameworthe. N. Y., in said County, within twenty days after the service of the summered, exclusive of the day of runh service, and if you fail to answer the some plaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum of seventy-one dollars and sen cents, with interest the term of seventy-one dollars and sen cents, with interest thereon from the thirtieth day of Desember, 1854, and code of this suit. Dated August 2, 1856.

Commissioners, at our older, and the same or any part few York.

Fourth: That our said Report, or, in case the same or any part hereof the objected to, and shall appear to us to require correction, our said Report, as the same shall be reconsidered and corrected, with the presented to the Supreme Court, at a Grheral ferm thereof, to be beld in the First Judicial District at the lity Hall of the City of New York, on the first MONDAY of Greenher next, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as four as cutured can be heard, and a motion with then and there is made for the confirmal on thereof.—New York, Aug. 23, 1830.

EDWARD C. WEST.

ABRAHAM THRNUTE, Commissioners.

DANIEL DODGE,

SUPREME COURT-In the matter of the